

**4298. EREMOPHILA LONGIFOLIA.**

From South Australia. Received through Mr. Max Koch, Mount Lyndhurst, January 18, 1900.

"A tall, erect shrub of a slightly hoary appearance, from 10 to 15 feet high; leaves scattered, linear-lanceolate, 3 to 5 inches long, tapering into recurved points. Flowers about 1 inch long, dull red, velvety outside. The sacred tree of the blacks, who call it *Koojamurra* in the Dieyerie dialect of central Australia. The aborigines use the branches of this tree, or large shrub, for the sacred purpose of covering their dead. The wood is used also in certain operations by the blacks. A piece of wood of the *Koojamurra* about 6 inches long is pointed at one end sufficiently sharp to pierce the nose, the partition of which the operator takes in his left hand, while he pierces it with the right. Before and after the operation the men and women sing, believing that by singing a great deal of pain is taken away from the child. After the hole is made a large quill is inserted to prevent it from closing up and kept there until the wound is thoroughly healed. This operation is inflicted on boys or girls at the age of from 5 to 10 years and is called Moodla-willpa, which means nose hole. Another performance in which the wood of the *Koojamurra* is used is the Chirrin-chirrie, or extraction of the teeth. This cruel and painful practice consists in knocking out two front teeth of the upper jaw. Two pieces of the *Koojamurra* tree, each about a foot long, are sharpened at one end to a wedge-like shape, then placed on either side of the tooth to be extracted and driven between as tightly as possible. The skin of a wallaby, in two or three folds, is then placed on the tooth about to be drawn, after which a stout piece of wood about 2 feet long is applied to the wallaby skin and struck with a heavy stone, two quick blows being sufficient to loosen the tooth, which is then pulled out by the hand. This operation is repeated on the second tooth. To stop the bleeding, damp clay is placed on the holes whence the teeth were extracted." (From G. Gason's "*The Dieyerie Tribe of Central Australia.*")

**4299. EREMOPHILA MACULATA.**

From South Australia. Received through Mr. Max Koch, Mount Lyndhurst, January 18, 1900.

"A tall, handsome shrub with rigid, spreading branches, nearly glabrous. The flowers, which are very numerous, are red, more or less variegated with yellow, and dotted inside. Besides the lovely flowers, it retains its distinctive evergreen appearance during the driest weather, and is a conspicuous feature among the surrounding vegetation. It is well worth cultivating for its ornamental qualities. The aboriginal name is *Nanyoo*." (Koch.)

**4300. MYOPORUM MONTANUM.****Myrtle bush.**

From South Australia. Received through Mr. Max Koch, Mount Lyndhurst, January 18, 1900.

"A large shrub, leaves narrow lanceolate, acute, on long stalks, corolla white, with violet dots inside and bearded, flowers in clusters from 3 to 6. The aboriginal name in the Dieyerie dialect of Central Australia is *Adloo*. The fruits are eaten by the blacks." (Koch.)

**4301. TRIBULUS HYSTRIX.**

From South Australia. Received through Mr. Max Koch, Mount Lyndhurst, January 18, 1900.

"This annual herb, with long prostrate branches and pinnate leaves, the leaflets of which are obliquely oblong in about 7 pairs, produces an abundance of good fodder for all herbivora during the hot summer months. The seeds germinate readily in October or November after a good rain, but they are somewhat prickly and objectionable in the fleeces of sheep. Nevertheless it is a very useful fodder and worthy of trial. The aboriginal name in the Dieyerie dialect is *Koola*." (Koch.)

**4302. ABUTILON MITCHELLI.****Abutilon.**

From South Australia. Received through Mr. Max Koch, Mount Lyndhurst, January 18, 1900.

"An undershrub, growing from 2 to 3 feet high, with large, velvety leaves and showy, yellow flowers. Like all species of mallows, this is favorably known as a